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APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT
OF THE UNITED STATES

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TITLE OF INVENTION: METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR
PROVIDING INTERNET MESSAGING ON
THE SCREEN OF A DIGITAL
TELEPHONE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, THE FOLLOWING IS
A SPECIFICATION OF THE AFORESAID INVENTION

FOR "SECRET"

IN THE UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
PATENT APPLICATION

5 METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING INTERNET
MESSAGING ON THE SCREEN OF A DIGITAL TELEPHONE

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

 The invention relates to digital telephony.
More particularly, the invention relates to methods and
apparatus for routing internet messages for display on
15 the screen of a digital telephone.

2. Brief Description of the Prior Art

 The modern office environment includes data
and telephone networks. As illustrated in Figure 1,
20 employees typically have both a telephone 10 and a
computer workstation 12 on their desk. Often the
telephone 10 is a modern digital telephone which
includes a relatively large LCD display 14 for
displaying the date and time and call information when
25 the phone is in use.

 Computer workstations were originally
provided for data input and retrieval, document
creation, etc. Today, however, computer workstations
30 are used for communication. Electronic mail and
instant messaging are common in most offices today.
One of the disadvantages of electronic mail and instant
messages is that they can interfere with an employee's
other work. For example, as shown in Figure 1, an
35 instant message 16 may pop up on an employee's screen
obscuring the document 18 the employee was reading,

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creating or editing. This kind of interruption can adversely affect productivity. Similarly, electronic mail delivery calls the attention of an employee with a flashing icon and an audible sound. This tempts the employee to stop working and immediately check the electronic mail. Unless the mail concerns an urgent matter, this distraction also adversely affects productivity. Still another disadvantage of electronic mail and particularly instant messages is that there is usually no simple way of forwarding them to a different location. Unlike telephone calls which are easily redirected from one device to another device almost anywhere in the world, it is not as simple to redirect an instant message to, e.g., a wireless device.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the invention to provide methods and apparatus for preventing electronic mail and instant messages from interrupting an employee's work.

It is also an object of the invention to provide methods and apparatus for redirecting electronic mail and instant messages from a computer workstation to another digital device.

It is another object of the invention to provide methods and apparatus for utilizing the LCD display of a digital telephone when it is not being used to display call information.

It is yet another object of the invention to provide methods and apparatus for redirecting virtually any Internet data from a computer workstation to another digital device.

It is another object of the invention to provide methods and apparatus whereby Internet data can be redirected from a computer workstation to a digital device anywhere in the world.

In accord with these objects which will be discussed in detail below, the apparatus of the invention includes at least one digital telephone coupled to the Internet, a computer workstation coupled to the Internet, and an application program which redirects data received by the computer workstation to the display of the digital telephone.

According to one embodiment, a computer workstation is coupled to the Internet and to a TCP/IP LAN and a digital telephone having an LCD display is coupled to a local PBX and to the TCP/IP LAN. The computer workstation is provided with an Internet browser and an application that replaces the plug-in provided by the browser's vendor to handle the messaging features. The application uses the same port designated to the original browser plug-in. In addition to the normal features of the original plug-in, two new features are provided: the capability to login at the digital telephone and the capability to resend the messaging service information packets to the digital telephone, after adding the digital phone addressing (received during login) to the original message.

According to a second embodiment, a computer workstation is connected to the Internet and a digital telephone having an LCD display is connected to a local PBX. The local PBX is connected to a server computer which is connected to the Internet and which provides

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Internet access over the PBX via a proprietary interface. The computer workstation is provided with an Internet browser and an application that replaces the plug-in provided by the browser's vendor to handle the messaging features. The application uses the same port designated to the original browser plug-in. In addition to the normal features of the original plug-in, two new features are provided: the capability to login at the digital telephone via the PBX and the capability to resend the messaging service information packets to the digital telephone, after adding the digital phone addressing (received during login) to the original message.

In both embodiments, the PBX "forwarding" feature can be applied to the messages displayed on the digital telephone's LCD display. Thus, Internet messages can be forwarded to any telephone or digital device connected to the PSTN anywhere in the world. Messages are forwarded via a "message mail" similar to the existing "voice mail".

An exemplary embodiment of the invention employs the Siemens Hicom[™] 150 AllServe[™] PBX hub. The Hicom[™] 150 includes a LAN card for coupling the PBX to a TCP/IP LAN. A new application is installed in the Hicom[™] 150 LAN card to receive TCP/IP packets related to the messaging service, decode and format the messages and send them to the corresponding Call Processing User Interface for delivery to LCD equipped digital telephones coupled to the PBX. The PBX Call Processing User Interface is enhanced to support the messaging service login procedure and to administer the display content presentation. This embodiment allows the Hicom[™] 150 AllServe[™] users to have access to Internet messaging services regardless of where they

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are actually located, as long as they are connected directly to the Hicom[™] 150 AllServe[™] in any of the networked corporate facilities or connected remotely to the Hicom[™] 150 AllServe[™] via its fixed or mobile tele-working features.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a high level diagram illustrating a state of the art digital telephone with an LCD display and a computer workstation having internet access;

FIG. 2 is a high level diagram illustrating a first embodiment of the invention for rerouting Internet messaging services from the computer workstation to the digital telephone;

FIG. 3 is a high level block diagram illustrating a second embodiment of the invention for rerouting Internet messaging services from the computer workstation to the digital telephone via a server computer connected to a TCO/IP network and to the PBX;

FIG. 4 is a high level block diagram illustrating the software modifications made to an Internet browser to effect the rerouting of Internet message services according to the invention; and

FIG. 5 is a high level block diagram illustrating an exemplary embodiment of the invention based on a Siemens Hicom[™] 150 AllServe[™] PBX hub coupled to a corporate network and the PSTN.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Turning now to Figure 2, the apparatus of the invention includes at least one digital telephone 100 having an LCD display 102 and a computer workstation 104, both of which are coupled to the Internet 106. As used herein, the term "Internet" may be replaced with the term "TCP/IP" network which may or may not be connected to the Internet. For example, if Internet-type messaging is to be limited to a corporate "Intranet", the TCP/IP network will not be (freely) connected to the Internet. Typically, however, the corporate TCP/IP network will be coupled (with few restrictions) to the public Internet. As shown in Figure 2, the digital telephone 102 is also coupled to a corporate PBX 108. As described in more detail below with reference to Figure 4 an application program is provided on the computer workstation 104 which redirects data received by the computer workstation to the display 102 of the digital telephone 100. The computer workstation 104 is provided with an Internet browser and an application that replaces the plug-in provided by the browser's vendor to handle the messaging features. The application uses the same port designated to the original browser plug-in. In addition to the normal features of the original plug-in, two new features are provided: the capability to login at the digital telephone 100 and the capability to resend the messaging service information packets to the digital telephone 100, after adding the digital phone addressing (received during login) to the original message.

Turning now to Figure 3, according to a second embodiment, a digital telephone 100 having an LCD display 102 is connected to a local PBX 108 and a

computer workstation 104 is connected to the Internet 106. The local PBX hub 110 is connected to a server computer 112 which is connected to the Internet 106 and which provides Internet access over the PBX 108 via a proprietary interface. As described in more detail below with reference to Figure 4, the computer workstation 104 is provided with an Internet browser and an application that replaces the plug-in provided by the browser's vendor to handle the messaging features. The application uses the same port designated to the original browser plug-in. In addition to the normal features of the original plug-in, two new features are provided: the capability to login at the digital telephone 100 via the PBX 108 and the capability to resend the messaging service information packets to the digital telephone 100, after adding the digital phone addressing (received during login) to the original message.

In both of the aforementioned embodiments, the PBX 108 "forwarding" feature can be applied to the messages displayed on the digital telephone's LCD display 102. Thus, Internet messages can be forwarded to any telephone or digital device connected to the PSTN anywhere in the world. Messages are forwarded via a "message mail" similar to the existing "voice mail".

Referring now to Figure 4, the Internet browser software provided in the computer workstation is illustrated in the directory 112. The directory 112 includes the browser 114 and a subdirectory 116 containing "plug-ins". The contents of the subdirectory 116 are illustrated in part in the window 118. These plug-ins include an instant message plug-in 120 and a mail plug-in 122. According to the invention, these plug-ins are replaced with one or more

applications 124 which provide additional
functionality. The application(s) 124 uses the same
port(s) 126 designated to the original browser plug-
in(s). In addition to the normal features of the
5 original plug-in(s), two new features are provided:
the capability to login at the digital telephone via
the PBX and the capability to resend the messaging
service information packets to the digital telephone,
after adding the digital phone addressing (received
10 during login) to the original message.

According to the invention, any Internet
messaging services may be provided to the digital
telephone(s) via applications which replace plug-ins.
15 These services include news groups, stock quotes, news
headlines, weather reports, auction information as well
as instant messages and electronic mail.

Referring now to Figure 5, an exemplary
20 embodiment of the invention employs the Siemens Hicomtm
150 AllServetm PBX hub 200 which is coupled to the PSTN
202 and a corporate PBX network as well as a corporate
data LAN shown collectively in Figure 5 as 204. A
plurality of digital phones 100 are connected to the
25 corporate PBX and a plurality of computer workstations
are coupled to the corporate LAN. The Hicomtm 150 hub
200 includes a LAN card for coupling the PBX to a
TCP/IP LAN. A new application is installed in the
Hicomtm 150 LAN card to receive TCP/IP packets related
30 to the messaging services, decode and format the
messages and send them to the corresponding Call
Processing User Interface in the hub 200 for delivery
to LCD equipped digital telephones 100 coupled to the
PBX 204. The PBX Call Processing User Interface is
35 enhanced to support the messaging service login
procedure and to administer the display content

presentation. This embodiment allows the Hicomtm 150 AllServetm users to have access to Internet messaging services regardless of where they are actually located, as long as they are connected directly to the Hicomtm 150 AllServetm in any of the networked corporate facilities including any digital phones 100' coupled via corporate wireless service 206. In addition, remote digital telephones 300 coupled to the PSTN 202, including remote wireless devices 300' served by a wireless provider 306 may connect remotely to the Hicomtm 150 AllServetm via its fixed or mobile teleworking features.

There have been described and illustrated herein methods and apparatus for providing Internet text messages on the screen of a digital phone. While particular embodiments of the invention have been described, it is not intended that the invention be limited thereto, as it is intended that the invention be as broad in scope as the art will allow and that the specification be read likewise. It will therefore be appreciated by those skilled in the art that yet other modifications could be made to the provided invention without deviating from its spirit and scope as so claimed.